ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 18. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1855. WHOLE NO. 320.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[CHAPTER CLXIX.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six:—

For pay of the army, two million six hundred thousand eight hundred and six dollars.

For pay, supplies, and travelling expenses of six companies of Texas volunteers, called into services by the governor of Texas, and mustered into the service of the United States, one hundred and thirty seven thousand seven hundred and fifty five dollars and thirty eight cents.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six hundred and twenty eight thousand one hundred and sixty eight dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand eight hundred and thirty two dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, on reenlistment, one hundred thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind, one million three hundred and eighty-one thousand and sixty eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, five hundred and seventy four thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty nine cents.

For the regular supplies of the quarter-master's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quarter-master's department, at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and, also, for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms, for the pay, and quarter-master's departments, and for the printing of division, and department orders, army regulations, and reports, eight hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quarter-master's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, records, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quarter-master's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, including those employed as clerks at division, and department head quarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quarter master's department, including hire interpreters, spies and guides, for the army; compensation of clerk to officers of the quarter-master's department; compensation of forage and wagon-masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenditures required for

[From the Washington Union.]

More than they Bargained for.

Our readers are already aware that a course of lectures on slavery is to be delivered during the ensuing winter in Boston, which, we believe, has been a part of the regular amusements of that city, for a number of years past. With the view of attracting more than the customary share of public attention towards these systematized efforts of fanaticism, invitations to lecture have been extended to several distinguished statesmen, whose views on the constitutional question of slavery are known to be pre eminently sound and unyielding. We have already published the commendably brief reply of Senator Douglas, in which that gentleman takes the wisely liberal and patriotic stand, that as a citizen of a non-slaveholding State, he had no right to interfere with constitutional domestic institutions of a sister. A similar invitation was extended to Senator Butler, of South Carolina, but a similar declension was not received—much to their surprise, we doubt not, of the committee on invitations. Unlike Mr. Douglass, Mr. Butler is a citizen of a State where slavery is a long-established and universally recognised institution. He is not only willing to meet in person the issues raised by the abolitionists, but he is prepared to raise others, which we presume they will have no relish for discussing. He says in his reply:

"As you request it, I will indicate the general topics upon which I will speak, should I deliver the lecture in Boston:

"First. That while the States were colonies, slavery was introduced and allowed without distinction of section, and that then, by the comity of political communities, the rendition of fugitive slaves was more certain than now under the provisions of the federal constitution.

"Second. That when federal authority under the old federation assumed jurisdiction over the subject and introduction of slaves was prohibited, it was done by the votes of Northern and Southern members, without distinction of section.

"Third. That when the slave trade was opened by the authority of the present constitution, the measure was sanctioned by votes North and South, without distinction of section.

"Fourth. That this trade, from 1790 to 1808, was carried on in northern vessels and by northern slave merchants, and that they mainly derived the profits of it.

"Fifth. That these slaves were captured by northern adventurers, mostly by violence or fraudulent seduction, and were sold to the southern planter for a fair consideration.

"Sixth. That these slaves came to the southern planter as ignorant barbarians, and by his tutelage they have been converted into useful and intelligent laborers.

"Seventh. That by the gradual improvement of their conditions they are well fed and clothed.

"Eighth. That the three and a half millions of slaves introduced directly or indirectly by the North could not be set free without consequences detrimental to both sections.

"Ninth. That in a fair account between the sections, the North has been gainer by the use of slave labor.

"These topics would take up a good deal of time, and of course I would reserve the liberty of amplyfying or of adding others to them.

"Very respectfully your ob't servant.

"A. P. BUTLER.

"James W. Stone, M. D."

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

Bogus States Rights.

The age is prolific of isms; and the generic for all is *bogusism*. It commenced—in New England, of course—with wooden nutmegs and hams. Then came galvanized watches and all the variety of fancy and staple articles of the bogus manufacture. The retail business in the community soon swelled to wholesale dimensions, until the Broadways of our New Yorks became everywhere ornamented and enlivened with mock-auctions. Then we had bogus social economy, or Fourierism, introduced by Greeley—with its free property, free women aad free love. Then bogus Protestantism shining forth bright and lustrous in Mormonism and the like new fashions of religion. Then bogus Temperance—in but a single one of "all things," forbidding to touch, taste or handle wine by law, and reversing the maxim of Scripture—"it is not that which goeth into the mouth which defileth, but that which cometh out." Then came bogus philanthropy, expending itself wholly upon savory runaway negroes and negroesses, to the neglect of white orphans and white destitution at home. Then followed bogus politics, exaggerating and combining bogus philanthropy and Protestantism, which, not content with fondling the black African, proscribes the white French and Irishmen; not content with tolerating Mormonism, persecutes the Catholic.

Amid a moral pestilence so universal, it is not singular that the epidemic should have attacked the comely politics of State Rights. It is sufficiently unfortunate that the disease should have so distorted and mangled the features of Democracy, that the question is now constantly arising—What is Democracy? Who are Democrats? It would be the final obliteration of all distinctive politics, and termination of all honest political action, if it should become an impossible task to ascertain—what is State Rights politics?—who are the State Rights party?

It is our peculiar and especial duty to expound these doctrines, which are the "corner stone" doctrines of Democratic politics; but the false prophets of State Rights are as numerous as the false professors of religion; and it has come to pass that there is no task more arduous, as there is none more important, than that of distinguishing between the genuine and the spurious tenets of State Rights.

We begin with the mildest and most specious form of the spurious faith, as promulgated by the demi national Convention of Know Nothings which met at Philadelphia in June last. That remarkably priggish body, after condescending to acknowledge the Almighty Being who rules over the Universe, determined to be equally complaisant to the advocates of strict construction, and so vouchsafed a patronising "recognition of the rights of the States." Theirs being the mildest and most diluted form of the new and counterfeit "State Rights" politics in vogue, we give below the clause announcing their doctrine, in the connection in which it is officially promulgated, and contrast it at the same time with the genuine tenets of the State Rights faith, as expounded by the sages of 1798 and 1799. As it would otherwise be difficult to find the State Rights clause of the Know Nothings, in the mass of intense and blasphemous Federalism in which they envelope it in their schedule, we capitalize the clause by way of pointing it out.

Virginia Resolutions of '98—Nos. 1, 2, 3.	Philadelphia Know Nothing Resolutions.
1. Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia doth unequivocally express a firm resolution, to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, against every aggression, either foreign or domestic, and that it will support the Government of the United States in all measures warranted by the former.	III.—The maintenance of the Union of these United States as the PARAMOUNT POLITICAL GOOD; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—
2. That the Assembly most solemnly declares a warm attachment to the Union of the States, to maintain which, it pledges all its powers; and that for this end it is its duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of the Union, because a faithful observance of these can alone secure its existence and the public happiness.	1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.
3. That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare that it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties, as limited, by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting the compact; as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers not granted by the said compact, the States, who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining, within their respective limits, the authorities rights and liberties appertaining to them.	2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.
	3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.
	4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.
	5th. THE FULL RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES, AS EXPRESSED AND RESERVED IN THE CONSTITUTION; AND A CAREFUL AVOIDANCE, BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, OF ALL INTERFERENCE WITH THEIR RIGHTS BY LEGISLATIVE OR EXECUTIVE ACTION.
	VI. Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial power of the United States.
First Kentucky Resolution, in part.	And, as a corollary to the above—
1. Resolved, * * * That whensoever the general government assumes undelegated powers its acts are unauthoritative, void and of no force: That, to this compact, each State acceded as a State, and an integral party, its co-States forming, as to itself, the other party: That the government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress.	1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.
	2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation by the fact of their being of a nature of compacts and agreements; and so to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

In this pretentious schedule of Know Nothing politics, while there is abundant palaver about the Constitution, yet it is plain that the thought is altogether of the Union simply as union, with a total abnegation of the idea that that power ceases to be entitled to reverence or respect when it transcends its strictly limited and specified functions. While an absolute and unlimited obligation to support the Union is taught, and a devotion to it amounting to idolatory is declared, but a milk and water "recognition of the rights of the States" is vouchsafed, and the federal authority is only mildly exhorted, as if to a measure of option and prudence, to a "careful avoidance" of interference with the domestic affairs of the States. The absolutism of the Union, and the sovereignty of the States, are doctrines as wide apart as the poles, and as antagonistic as despotism and constitutionalism. Yet this Know Nothing Convention, by an effort of duplicity worthy of a wickeder and darker place than the culvert, attempts to unite and reconcile them on a tablet no bigger than your hand. The tablet teaches Unionism in an intensity and absoluteness which would satisfy the wildest fanaticism on the subject; but there is no more mention of State Sovereignty—that foundation principle of the whole States Rights fabric; it being taken for granted, apparently, that the advocates of that politics will be easily cheated by the unmeaning charter, and vague talk about the "rights of the States," which is thrown out as chaff to entrap them.

These two leading doctrines of federal absolutism and State sovereignty being irreconcilable and antagonistic, and this schedule of Know Nothing faith undeniably teaching the first of them in the most intense and unqualified degree: it follows that it does not, and cannot be, held to inculcate the other; and it is hard to conceive how any but fools and knaves can contend that it does. If true State Right principles are to be found, at all, in this remarkable hermaphrodite schedule, they are in such microscopic particles as to be worse than valueless, and would be as hard to find, and worthless when found, as two grains of wheat in two bushels of chaff. Those who are simple enough to repose upon the belief that the Know Nothing schedule does embrace these principles, will be apt, on trial, to experience the pain and disappointment of the savage, who had heard of the luxury of sleeping on feathers, and so finding a feather, as he was lying down for the night in the forest, placed it on a stone selected for a pillow, but awoke in the morning with a headache which increased his contempt for the luxuries of civilization. So weak a dilution of State Rights politics as this in the Know Nothing platter, will we trust, only inspire intelligent minds with a cordial disgust at the tricksters who seek to palm it upon them, akin to that of the man who called for milk at a hotel, and on being supplied with a blueish, diluted counterfeit of the article, preferred a glass of "water without any milk in it." The Know Nothings will find plain, honest, brave, pure, unadulterated, old fashioned Federalism, much more palatable to the public, than a tinged, suspicious and disgusting slop, such as they offer in the dish we have been discussing.

But this spurious State Rights politics of the Know Nothings, being the mildest species of the counterfeit faith, and being attempted to be palmed upon the public by such obvious trickery and transparent deception, as that fraternity have used, can deceive no one, and, consequently, can prove neither dangerous nor alarming. The case is very different, however, with the new and spurious dogmas which prevail at the North on this subject, and which have even been carried into the practical legislation of some of those States. The sentiment of State independence is strong among our people; and is so natural to free communities, that the genuine doctrines of State Rights may be very easily exaggerated by fanatics and demagogues into doctrines of State license and State defiance; and when these last come to be, not merely promulgated by garrulous partisans, but solemnly engrafted upon State statute books by sworn legislators—it becomes necessary for the advocates of the true faith to interpose and rescue their tenets from the odium which thus threatens them.

The spirit of this dangerous class of State Rights dogmas is manifested in the Massachusetts Legislature, known as the "personal liberty act," which we shall epitomize here, as exemplifying the vicious character of the whole scheme of the new politics. In this nullification bill we find:

1. The writ of habeas corpus in behalf of fugitive slaves, and a trial by jury.

2. Heavy fines and the State prison for five years against any person who shall attempt to carry off, unlawfully, or come into the State for the purpose of so carrying off, an alleged fugitive slave, who is no fugitive according to Massachusetts law.

3. No State officer allowed to do anything in behalf of the return of a fugitive to his master. Judge Loring compelled expressly to resign his office of United States Commissioner or his office of Judge under the State.

4. State officers who may dare to assist in arresting, imprisoning, or detaining a fugitive slave, are subject to heavy fines and the State prison.

5. Closes the jails and prisons of the State against the acts of Congress in relation to fugitive slaves.

Here is the antipodes of the Know Nothing idea of absolutism in the Union, which we have already examined. As the intense Unionism of the Know Nothings is qualified by no active or effective constitutional restriction or constraint whatever, so here, on the other hand, is promulgated a license on the part of the State to abrogate and nullify the Constitution in express terms and with the coolest impudence—under the sanction of the higher, or some other specious sort of law. Here is as palpable an abnegation of the constitutional obligations binding upon the State, as in the case of the Know Nothings, there was of the right of the State to resist unconstitutional usurpations on the part of the central power. Each extreme is as far from constitutionalism as the other. With one extreme, the State can never rightfully resist *vi et armis* the federal power, under any circumstances. With the other, the State can violate, at pleasure, in the most wanton and outrageous manner, obligations to its confederates, which it has expressly and solemnly stipulated in the federal compact. It is the doctrine of the first class of extremists, that the central power can do no wrong to the State, which the State may rightfully resist by violence. It is the doctrine of the other class of extremists, that the State can commit, at pleasure, any breach of constitutional obligation without interrupting its relations with the other members of the confederacy.

But the most vicious and offensive pretension of this spurious "State Rights" politics of the North—which exactly accords with the Know Nothing tenet on the subject—is, that a State, though violating its express stipulations and acknowledged obligations to other States, in the gross and insulting manner adopted by Massachusetts, may yet continue to enjoy all the advantages enuring to it from the Union, and to expect those members of the confederacy immediately insulted and injured, to continue to contribute to those advantages and to support the confederation. It is a scheme of politics which licenses, on the part of the State, any and every violation of these natural stipulations with impunity and yet denies that right which is the only effectual, and which may become an absolutely essential one, for the protection of the injured parties to these stipulations; that is to say, the right of seceding from and abandoning the federal compact. In this denial do both of the systems of this spurious politics agree.—They unite in subjecting honorable, law-abiding, conscientious and unselfish members of the confederacy, the one of them, to every usurpation which the federal power may perpetrate; and the other of them, to every gross and insulting breach of faith which unscrupulous Yankeeism may inflict through its State organizations; without affording against either aggressor, a shadow of adequate redress for the wrongs inflicted.

It is the office of the National Democratic party of the Union to defend and expound the true doctrines of State Rights; and every examination or analysis of the heresies of the day reveals more clearly the beauty and consistency of its principles, and demonstrates more plainly the importance of that great national organization to the protection of the Constitution, to the maintenance of the Union, and to the welfare of the country.

FIRE.

Our citizens were aroused from their slumbers between 1 and 2 o'clock, on Friday morning last, by the cry of *Fire!* The first building on the great East square, near the Courthouse, the property of Mr. Joseph F. Chambers, proved to be the scene of conflagration. It was occupied by Dr. Edward Sill, the front as an Apothecary store, and the rear, as a family dwelling. The building, with almost its entire contents, comprising a large stock of Drugs and shop furniture, were quickly consumed. It was a wooden building, old enough to be most thoroughly seasoned, and large enough to make a terrific flame. The fire extended East, consuming the Post office building and the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bencini, as a grog-shop, when it encountered Mr. John I. Shaver's new fire-proof store occupied by Messrs. Kennedy & Mills. Here its fury was stayed—thanks to Mr. Shaver for his foresight and liberal enterprise. But for this building every house on that street must have been destroyed. Judge Caldwell's law office, on the south street, and a kitchen and smoke-house, attached to the house occupied by Dr. Sill, complete the list of buildings destroyed.

We learn that Dr. Sill has an insurance on his stock of Medicines, &c., of $5,000, which, it is estimated, will cover about one-half his actual loss. Also, that Mr. J. F. Chambers has an insurrance of $2,000 on his buildings.

In the destruction of the Post Office, very little loss was sustained beyond the building itself. All the mail matter was saved.

The destruction of Dr. Sill's Drug Store is a serious public loss, particularly at this present, there being an unusual amount of sickness throughout the whole surrounding country, and the community entirely dependent on him for medicines. We learn that it is his intention to open another store here with the least possible delay.

Judge Caldwell's law library was saved.

It has always been the calculation here, that it would be impossible for either of the four corners near the Courthouse to burn down, without also firing and burning it; and that in case the fire must inevitably spread to all the corners alluded to, and as a consequence the entire business portion of town destroyed. Experience has shown that these conjectures were false, at least in part. Friday morning was remarkably calm, and it is probably owing to this circumstance that the Courthouse was saved. It took fire several times, but the fire company, with their engine, found it quite an easy task to keep it in check. Had a high wind prevailed, however, it might have been very different.—*Salisbury Watchman, Oct. 2.*

From the Shelby (N. C.) Intelligencer.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Mr. James O. Beam, who for some time past, has been trading in negroes for Col. Joshua Beam, of Cleaveland county, N. C., appears to have suddenly disappeared without any known cause, leaving the impression that he has been murdered, or has absconded.

James is a young man, about twenty six years old, of neat address, and pleasing manners. He is about five feet, eight or nine inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, and fair hair, inclining to baldness; the end of his nose inclines to one side. He had in his possession about four thousand dollars of Col. Beam's money, at least three thousand five hundred of which were on the Branch Bank of the State, payable at Charlotte.

He was last seen in Charlotte, N. C., on the 28th day of August, preparing to leave for Camden in pursuit of his business, since which time, nothing has been heard of him by his anxious friends.

If he have absconded, which is certain, if not murdered, he will, most likely, make for Texas, California, Nebraska, or some other new country.

For any tidings concerning him, Col. Beam will pay a liberal reward, and for such information as will lead to the recovery of the money, Col. Beam will pay the reward mentioned below.

Editors friendly to justice and humanity will confer a favor on this community by inserting this article.

$200 REWARD.

I will pay the above reward for such information concerning

JAMES O. BEAM,

as will lead to the recovery of the money he had in his possession when he left this.

JOSHUA BEAM.

Cholera.—*The Way the Chinese Cure it.*—A Chinese missionary, from the United States writes the following singular account:

"One morning, after having said mass, I felt symptoms of cholera. I had difficulty of breathing amounting almost to suffocation.—A cold so intense took possession of my arms and legs that I could not feel a hot iron applied to them. Just then a Chinese Christian came in to see me, and as soon as he looked at me he said: 'Father, you have the cholera." To be certain, however, he looked under my tongue, and observing the peculiar blackness of the veins there, he remarked that unless I applied a remedy speedily, I would not live until night. I told him to do what he could for me. He took an ordinary pin, and began pricking me under the tongue until he drew out from ten to twenty jet black drops of blood. Then, after rubbing my arms gently, he tied a string very tightly about each one of my fingers and pricked each one on the outside at the roof of the nails until he brought a drop or two of the same kind of blood from each. Then, to see whether the operation had been successful or not, he pricked me with the same in the arm, very near the vein that is usually opened in blood letting, and seeing no blood issue, he pronounced it satisfactory. I still felt however, a fearful oppression of the lungs. To relieve this, he ran the pin obliquely into the pit of my stomach about two thirds of its length. (This operation the Chinese call opening the mouth of the heart). Not a drop of blood came out here, but in a moment I felt myself entirely relieved; my blood began its circulation, my natural warmth returned, and after an hour of slight fever I went about my avocations.—This is the ordinary Chinese remedy. I have known it to be applied to five of our fathers in cholera, and it failed only once."

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October 11, 1855.

HON. JOHN KERR AND THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

The Fayetteville Observer is lamenting in a most wo begone strain the defection of the Hon. John Kerr from the Whig party. Other Whig Know Nothing papers in this State treat Mr. Kerr more unkindly. In fact they abuse and villify him, for a determination which his own conscience and patriotism no doubt honestly dictated; which his experience as a member of Congress, acting from such motives as a Southern man ought to entertain, necessitated him to take, and which coming events will shortly demonstrate was the only course left for any honest, patriotic Southern man to take.

We give an extract of so much of Mr. Kerr's speech as has afforded a text for the lamentation and abuse of his former friends:

"Now, said the bold orator, my men are all gone but a few noble Romans. He had *not* forsaken them *nor* his post, when the hour of adversity came; but stood fighting until the last. But he now found his former friends, save only the patriotic few who would not go Know Nothingism, all against him, all deserters; and being left in this position, he should not hesitate as to the course he should pursue. There was a party in the country which had shown by its action in the last Congress of the United States that it was a National party, a Constitutional party, and disposed to do him and the constitutional rights of his section justice. No other party had shown as much, that then or now existed in the country. There were, in fact, but two parties in the country—a great national and constitutional party, and a great Northern anti-constitutional party, warring upon his rights and the rights of his section. He had no hesitation in choosing between them. He should stand up for, and act with, those that were disposed to do justice to his section.—The South never needed a constitutional party worse than now. Her entire safety depended on it, and with that party he should act. He paid Judge Douglass and Gen. Cass a glowing tribute for their great moral courage, and also the memorable forty four in the House of Representatives."

Every fact stated in this short extract is true. Every inference deduced from those facts is logical and reasonable. Every motive assigned by the Hon. gentleman is pure and patriotic.

It is true, beyond all question, that the Whig party of this State has deserted Mr. Kerr, and not he the Whig party. They have not only abandoned their old name and associations to follow after the new and false gods of Know Nothingism, but they formally and officially declare in their platform of national principles that their new party has arisen upon the ruins of the former object of their political adoration. Not content with this declaration, they lose no opportunity day nor night to dig into the grave where they boast they have buried the old Whig party, and expose what they call its festering, rotten, corrupt remains.

Why, therefore, should they lament over or abuse Mr. Kerr for deserting a party which they denounce as "rotten" and "corrupt?"—If the Whig party is "ruined," the Abolitionists at the North and the Know Nothings at the South ruined it; and they took very good care to run away and leave it to join new and dangerous organizations, just so soon as the ruin of their old friend had reached that point where the distribution of offices and rewards were no longer possible for it.—Again, if as the Know Nothing papers which abuse Mr. Kerr assert, the Whig party is or was a corrupt concern, why do they complain of him for deserting it? If it was as bad as they represent it, was it not right in Mr. Kerr to abandon a party which even the moral sense of mer. under heavy obligations as the Know Nothings are to practise duplicity, could not stomach?

Mr. Kerr further declares, as it will be observed, that he intends to act hereafter with that great National Constitutional Party which has shown by its conduct in Congress a disposition to do justice to the South. What party is that? The records of our National Legislature show plainly enough that it is the Democratic party. By the assistance of the Northern members of that party the South, within the last five years, has achieved the passage of a satisfactory law for the rendition of fugitive slaves. By the same party she succeeded, according to these same Know Nothing papers, who at the time were in ecstacies of delight at the enactment of the other compromise bills, in quieting the slavery excitement and giving peace to the country, by means of those bills. By the votes of the same Northern Democrats, the South has more recently triumphed over her Abolition enemies, by securing the passage of the Nebraska Kansas act—reaffirming the principles of the compromise of 1850, and reopening to Southern emigration and Southern enterprise and industry a vast extent of Territory, hitherto shut up against them by the odious and unconstitutional Missouri restriction.

This is what the National Constitutional—or, in other words, the National Democratic Party has done for the South and the Constitution within the last five years. For these acts, Mr. Kerr, in that spirit of justice and fairness, which, looking beyond mere party considerations, regards the national prosperity and particularly the safety of his section, has applauded that great National Constitutional Party. This expression of his approbation to the patriotic men who compose that party has brought down upon Mr. Kerr's head the wrath of his quondam supporters, who, buried now in the slough of Know Nothing proscription and intolerance, not only forget old friendships, but steadily and persistently march forward to the overthrow of the constitution and the defiance of law and order, and will, if not soon effectually checked by a general popular condemnation of their dangerous dogmas, destroy forever the peace and liberties of the country.

We ask every member of the old Whig party who has not forsworn his allegiance to his ancient political faith, to examine the sentiments of Mr. Kerr, and we have no doubt that all who do so uninfluenced by the clamor and slang of the Know Nothings, will determine, as we have done, that they are as just and patriotic in their conception, as temperate and dignified in their expression, as any which have ever emanated from any statesman in the land.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

By an *Extra* from the office of the Salisbury "Republican Banner," we have been placed in possession of the important information below.

The Directors convened in the town of Salisbury, on Thursday, October 4th. Hon. J. W. Ellis sent in his resignation as Director. The vacancy was filled by the election of John I. Shaver, Esq.

R. C. Pearson, Esq., of Burke, was chosen President, and R. F. Simonton, of Iredell, Secretary and Sreasurer.

James C. Turner, Esq., was elected Chief Engineer.

Otho Gillespie, Esq., of Iredell, was elected Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. F. Simonton.

Salaries.—President, $2000; Chief Engineer, $2000; Secretary & Treasurer, $1000.

THE SOUND DUES.

As there appears to be some prospect of a rupture between the United States and Denmark, in regard to the collection of "the Sound Dues," a little information in regard to the nature of these "Dues" may be acceptable to many of our readers. The Sound is a narrow strait lying between the Island of Zetland, belonging to the Danes and the Sweedish coast, and gives entrance to the Baltic sea. The fortress of Cronburg Castle commands the passage, and extracts a payment from all vessels entering the Baltic; the ships of Denmark herself having to pay as well as foreign tonnage. The origin of this exaction is that in ancient times Denmark undertook to build and sustain certain light houses along the coast, for which the Hanse-towns agreed to pay toll. England, France, Holland, and Sweden pay a duty of one per cent. on every cargo entering the Baltic.—Other countries, including the United States, pay one and a quarter per cent. Even the Danish ships are taxed to this rate. In the year 1826 a treaty recognizing this duty was concluded between the United States and Denmark. This treaty, however, according to one of its stipulations, may be dissolved by either of the parties provided it gives one year's notice of its intention, and the requisite notice having been given by the United States government in April last, the treaty will terminate next spring.

We see it stated that Austria has offered to mediate between the United States and Denmark in the settlement of the difficulty; while France has intimated to Denmark that she will back her if anything unpleasant should come of it.

Heavy Damages.—Mr. Charles M. McClung, of Knoxville, Tenn., has just recovered ten thousand dollars damages from the Western & Atlantic Railroad Company, of Georgia, for injuries sustained by a "smash up" on the Road, some four or five years ago.

☞Capt. L. A. B. Duckett has been appointed Postmaster at Spring Creek, Madison county, vice George C. Askew, removed.

☞The Tuscumbia Enquirer says the Hon. Jerry Clemens, the author of a very long and a very stupid letter in defence of Know Nothingism, had so much confidence in the Catholic Schools, that he sent his daughter from Huntsville, where there is an excellent female school, away to Washington City, to have her educated in a Catholic school. Upon this the Montgomery Journal says: "What of it? The practice is not uncommon. Many parents in this State—and some of them prominent among the K. N.'s—send, or have sent their children to Catholic schools, either because they thought them better or more fashionable. The Enquirer must be a tyro in the experience of politicians, if he supposed that Mr. Clemens and others of his class intended to be bound in their own personal matters by the intolerant rules they prescribe for others."

☞$50,000 of Government money have been stolen between Dubuque, Iowa, and New York. Two boxes, containing $25,000 each, were forwarded from the Land Office at the former place, but the boxes received at New York were found to contain nothing but bullets and sheet lead.

☞There will be four candidates for governor at the ensuing election in Massachusetts

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

Another Clean Sweep!

The returns are still incomplete, but sufficient have been received to justify the belief that Johnson, Democrat, will beat the Know Nothing candidate for Governor at least 8000. The Augusta Constitutionalist expresses the opinion that the anti-Know Nothings have elected six out of the eight members of Congress. The Legislature is thoroughly Democratic. Two years ago, if we remember correctly, Gov. Johnson was elected by a majority of less than *two hundred*. Now it is *eight thousand!* Know Nothingism has thus run a long ways behind Whiggery. If the children of "Sam" are not satisfied by this time that a Southern climate is unsuited to his constitution, they would not believe tho' one rose from the dead. Of all the Southern States, Kentucky stands alone for Know Nothingism—and the means used to procure her endorsement ought to mantle with shame the cheek of every true American.

HON. EDWARD STANLY.

This gentleman, formerly an able and popular leader of the Whig party in this State, and who removed to California two or three years since, has been actively stumping against Know Nothingism. A favorite cry of the Whig press of this State "used to was"—"*On, Stanly, On!*" What d'ye say, now—eh?

FALL COURT.

His Honor Judge Manly is this week holding the Fall Term of our Superior Court.—The Docket is heavy.

KANSAS ELECTION.—Whitefield the pro-slavery candidate has been elected to Congress without opposition.

DEATH AT A POLITICAL MEETING.—On Monday evening, 24th., at a meeting of the American party in Boston, Massachusetts, Dr. Heary Willard, who had just concluded a speech, and appeared as well as usual, suddenly complained of illness, and died in a few minutes.

☞The committee appointed by the late Lexington (Missouri) Convention, have issued an address to the people of the United States, denouncing the sending of emigrants to Kansas by societies in the free States, as dangerous, calculated to circumscribe slavery to its present limits, and defeat the true intent of the Nebraska bill. The address also declares that the rejection of Kansas as a slave State, would be a gross insult to the South; an assertion that slavery is incompatible with republicanism, and an equivocal step towards di union. The document is signed by J. A. Napton, late Supreme Judge; Sterling Price, the present Governor of Missouri, and Mordecai Oliver, a member of Congress from that State.

☞A Bedouin Arab stallion has just arrived in Philadelphia, of the celebrated Kylan breed in Eastern Arabia. He is of a gray color, and four years old; $10,000 has been refused for him, and his owner requires $12,500. The horse was 166 days on ship-board, during which time he never laid down. He is said to be in excellent health.

THE PORK TRADE.—A pork dealer in Cleveland has already contracted for packing 20,000 hogs. At Clarksville and Bowling Green, Ky., pork-packers are contracting for hogs at $4, gross; and at Terre Haute, Ind., at $5 net.

☞The present number of students, in the Collegiate department of Yale College, is as follows: Seniors 92; Juniors 109; Sophomores 109; Freshman 153; total 463.

☞The whole number of Land Warrants issued under the last law is 34,000.

☞Two thousand seven hundred new buildings have been or are being erected in Chicago, Illinois, during the present season.

☞We regret to see by the papers that President Pierce is afflicted with chills and fever.

Peter Klein, who has just died in France, lived fifty years after a bullet had been put in his head at Austerlitz.

☞The State's subscription to the Western extension is $800,000 instead of 600,000.

☞A Tobacconist in Louisville has imported a lot of segars that cost in Havana $600 per thousand.

☞There are now about 175 students in Emory and Henry College, Va.

☞Within the past six months, eleven post-masters in Ohio have been arrested and held to bail on charges of robbing the mail, by embezzling letters containing money, &c.

☞The New Jersey State Census is completed, and the Trenton papers bring us the full details. In gross, the population of the State at this time is 599,499, being an increase of 80,166 over the aggregate of the year 1850; which was 489,333.

THY WILL BE DONE.—The late Mr. Kilpin, of Exeter, writes: "I knew a case in which the minister, praying over a child apparently dying, said, 'If it be thy will, spare ——.' The mother's soul yearning for her beloved, exclaimed, 'It must be his will! I cannot bear it.' The minister stopped. To the surprise of many the child recovered; and the mother, after almost suffering martyrdom by him while a stripling, lived to see him hanged before he was two and twenty! O! it is good to say, 'Not my will but thine be done.'"

PERSONAL BEAUTY.

Just about the last inheritance a parent should wish a child—whether male or female—is personal beauty. It is about the poorest kind of capital to stand in the world with. Who ever saw a beauty worth the first red cent? We mean what the world calls beauty, for there is a kind of beauty more than skin deep, which the world does not fully recognise. It is not that of which we speak. But the girl whom all the fops and fools go into ecstacies over and about, we would as soon a child of ours should be not quite so beautiful. And then your handsome young man about whom all the foolish school girls are in ecstacies, what chance has he for ever being anybody? A sad destroyer of ambition is beauty. From being fitted for shallow pates of the other sex, who can appreciate nothing else, they become content with a low standard of attainment, and happy only when dancing attendance upon those who are pleased with their insipidity.

WHAT A BRUTE! HOW DOES HE KNOW!—The Editor of the New York Sun says that there are in New York and Brooklyn not less than 5,000 'ladies' whose dress-bills will average annually $2,000 each, or ten millions of dollars for all. There are 5,000 more whose dress expenses will average $1,000 each, or five millions of dollars for the whole number; and five millions of dollars more would not cover the dress expenses of those whose bills average every year from $200 to $500. Thus, at a low estimate, the annual cost of dressing the fashionable ladies of New York and Brooklyn, is *twenty millions of dollars.*

The reckless man, not having the fear of consequences, has the unparalleled audacity to say, that if the ladies throughout the Union would forego their extravagence in dress, the amount saved in a single year would be sufficient to build a railroad to the Pacific! Did you ever read of such a monster? To ask the *dear* creatures to rob life of its sweets. Oh! my!—*Wilmington Herald.*

SENTIMENTALISM.—Mrs. Swisshelm, noticing the publication of a new love story says:

All that stuff about woman's love has been said over and over again a hundred thousand times, to the great detriment of the best interests of humanity. There is no kind of necessity for using the press to persuade silly girls that it is very romantic and womanly to love a scoundrel; to leave her affections unguarded by reason or experience, and drift helplessly into sin, shame and despair, as an evidence of her unsuspecting womanhood.

It is not true that woman's affections are any stronger or more durable than man's.—We think the opposite is the case, and that two-thirds of all the women who pine away or die of love do so for the want of something better to do. Everything calculated to make love-sickness a feminine acquirement is a great injury; but to strew the path of the suicide with the flowers of poesy and romance is in a high degree reprehensible.

The best motto to guard young girls thro' the mazes of love is, "Do right, and trust in God." A girl who has done no wrong has little cause to mourn over the fickelness of a pretended lover. Better he should change his mind before than after marriage.

That is the best piece of common sense we have ever heard uttered on the subject.

☞A ship load of Flour has been received at Brooklyn, N. Y, from California.

LARGE YIELD.—It is estimated by a very intelligent gentleman that in Hampshire and Hardy counties alone, there will be raised, the present season, the enormous quantity of between five and six millions of bushels of corn! This tremendous yield of corn will be sufficient to feed twenty thousand head of cattle. So says the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

A THRILLING SCENE.—Extract from a Norfolk letter:

"Hardened as I thought I was by two weeks' residence among the dying and the dead, I could not resist a thrill of horror that overwhelmed me on one occasion, when attending a dying man, who was a raving maniac, and threatened my life because I would not let him get up; and to raise an alarm would every now and then cry fire with a most unearthly yell. And to add to all this, just as he was breathing his last a tremendous thunder-cloud came up, accompanied by the loudest clap of thunder I ever heard. I assure you my feelings were anything but pleasant at that time, during which his poor mother, 85 years of age, was wringing her hands and walking the floor in the greatest agony. It would have required a man with a heart of stone to have resisted shedding a few tears of sympathy with this poor woman, whose heart seemed to be broken."

Why is a young lady, just from boarding school, like a building committee? Because she is prepared to receive proposals.

Great men never affect anything. It is your three cent folks that put on airs, swell, and act the pomp.

Wherever there is flattery there is sure to be a fool.

A lad came in great haste into a drug store, the other morning, and half out of breath, exclaimed:—'Mother thent me down to the hopothecarypop to get a thimble full of pallagollic. Bub's as thick as the dickenth, not exthepected to live from one end to tother.'

The Chicago *Tribune*, contains some important facts relating to copper mining in that region. Five thousand tons, mine weight, or 3,500 tons of ingot copper have been produced this season. The entire product of the world is set down at 60,000 tons, one seventeenth of which is furnished by Lake Superior mines. And should the total product of the Lake Superior mines increase as it has during the past twelve months, in a very few years they will produce more copper than the English mines. The product of the ensuing year, it is thought, will be much greater than that of the present. The value of this year's yield is estimated at $1,750,000.

An editor out west says that ladies wear corsets from a feeling of instinct, having a natural love of being squeezed.

We won't give the fellow's name.

Suspense has been called the tooth ache of the mind.

The Dodgers Caught.

The Know Nothings say that they do not desire the aid of the government in adopting a religious test; that is, that they will not make the test a *constitutional* one, but that they will effect it as individuals—*as citizens.*—Judge Berrien, of Georgia, in a late Know Nothing letter, holds the following language, which we believe expresses the sentiments of his party, in their attempt to dodge the constitution:

"*It would be wrong in the Government to make this religious test an exercise of discretion, which the people have not entrusted to them. Thus that which would be wrong in the Government is the right and duty of the citizen.*"

That is as good "high law" doctrine as ever Mr. Seward preached, and the principle of that doctrine would be approved by every abolitionist in abolitiondom. Let's see how the rule would work in some other matters.—The constitution provides for the delivery of runaway slaves to their masters, and therefore "it would be wrong in the Government" to say they should not be delivered up, being a matter "which the people have not entrusted to them"; but Seward, Greely, Garrison and all the host of that ilk would shake hands with Judge Berrien and other Southern Know Nothings and say: "Thus that which would be wrong in the government (the prevention of the return of fugitive slaves) *is the right and duty of the citizen.*" And what answer could Judge Berrien or any other Know Nothing make to this language? Entangled in the meshes of their own net, they would have to hang their heads in silence, or say, "you are right—go ahead?"

Such are some of the difficulties of attempting to do, *as citizens*, what the constitution says shall not be done. What cannot be effected by the constitution and laws, should not be attempted at all.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A GOOD REASON.—A person meeting an old man with silver hairs, and a very black bushy beard, asked him "how it happened that his beard was not so gray as the hair of his head?" "Because," said the old gentleman, *it's twenty years younger!*"

Buttons, rivalling jet in beauty of gloss and finish, are now made from India rubber. The U. S. Navy and several large clothing houses have adopted the new style.

The following curious inscription has been copied from a grave stone in Essex:

"Here lies the man Richard,
And Mary his wife;
Their surname was Pritchard,
They lived without strife;
And the reason was plain—
They abounded in riches,
They had no care or pain,
And the wife wore the breeches."

The following notice, says the Salem Gazette, may be seen in a blacksmith shop in that town: "No Hosses Shod on Sunday except sickness and deth."

TOMATO WINE.—Mr. Henry Marriott of Ritchietown, has furnished us a specimen of wine which he has been manufacturing for some years from tomatoes. It has a fine flavor, and is said by those who have used it regularly to be promotive of health and good digestion.

WORTH KNOWING.—A codfish breakfast and an India rubber coat will keep a man dry all day.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

A Sacramental Meeting will be held in the Methodist Church in Asheville, beginning on Friday evening 2d of November, proximo.

R. W. PATTY, *P. E.*

REVIVAL NOTICE.

BRO. ATKIN—Please say to your readers that we closed a meeting at Sneedville, Ten., on the 30th day of September, which resulted in the conversion of some thirty souls and sixty accessions to the Methodist Church at that place.

J. B. McMAHAN, *P. C.*

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Business of great importance requires a meeting of the Trustees of the College before the next meeting of the Annual Conference. Such meeting will be held on Monday the 22d of October, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in Asheville. All the Trustees and as many of the members of the Holston Conference, and of the Scholarship Holders as can make it convenient, are requested to be present as above.

W. D. RANKIN, *Ch'n.*
R. B. VANCE, *Sec. B. of T.*
A. W. CUMMINGS, *Presid't.*

Asheville, Oct. 10, 1855.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Heirs at law of HENRY PENLAND, deceased, will, by mutual consent, sell on the premises, on the

13th day of October Next,

All that valuable BODY OF LAND lying on Turkey Creek in Buncombe county, the late residence of said deceased; containing in all something over

400 Acres,

and among the best Lands in the county.

TERMS.—A credit of one two and three years will be given. Approved security will be required, with interest from date.

M P. PENLAND, And Others.

August 30, 1855. tds

5 CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 3rd instant, a bound boy named Jacob R. Mowl. Said boy is about 17 years of age, low and heavy built, with blue eyes and light hair. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for the return of said boy to me.—All persons are forbid to harbor him.

J. F. ALEXANDER.

Buncombe, Sept. 13, 1855.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not,

April 7.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is "*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina, give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, on the 30th day of September, 1855.—If not called for within three months, they will be forwarded to the Post Office Department as Dead Letters.

Averett Caswell		Myers W R	
Adams R L		Mengers Joseph	
Brown James		Metts Dr J A	
Brown Sarah Ann		McCallister N	
Barnfield Joseph		Martin R	
Barnfield George		Maborn V	
Ballard David		Moore G M	
Baker Jesse J		Meighan J	
Bason W F	2	Merady Joel	
Beard Thos J		Marshall Miss Mary	
Burnett Ward		McDavis Henry	
Bell Samuel		Melton B H	
Cercey Wm		Morrison W J	
Curren Robt	2	Nunnely Luke	
Corn Miss Elizabeth P		Nunnely Peter	
Caps Nancy		Olney J	4
Clarkson T B Mrs		Pearson J H	
Conner Gilbert		Palmer Dr J D	
Conrad J G		Patterson Aurelia Miss	
Cole Zachariah		Porter J L	
Dixon Wm Mrs		Peques W L	
Deaver Thos S		Pride C J	5
Erwin John		Ravenel Miss H M	
Erwin W T		Ravenel Miss M C	
Edington A L		Roberts P P	
Ellis P H		Roberts Wm	
Edwards William	2	Records Joseph	
Ganaway Rev R	3	Robeson Luke	
Gray Rev Alson		Robeson Gen C	2
Garvin W W		Russell John	
Hunter Robt		Rainey Saml	
Hope R S		Smith Mrs Catharine	
Harding Henry		Smith D L	
Hawkins Berry		Smith Sarah A L	
Hogan R		Smith Harvey (black)	
Hicks J N		Smith W B	
Hermann T		Snider Miles	
Howard R G		Swain Miss M W	
Howard Miss A M		Smith Wm (German)	
Haynard Mrs Laura		Saunders Miss L C	
Hockaday Wm		Shuford E L	
Herriott Miss H		Thomas Miss Mary	
Herriott M H B	2	Thompson Jesse	
Holley Mrs M P		Turner S	
Heath James		Tague R	
Johnston R B		Underwood Samuel	
Jackson Miss M A		Vanderpool John	2
Keener Rev U		Wilson John P	2
Kerr H L		Wilson Absalom	
Lemachs Miss E A		Walkley Messrs C & Johnston	
Lee Samuel		Workman T J	
Lewis David		Worley W J	
Lenoir W T		White Moses	
Lunsford Mrs Rebecca		Waters Miss S A	
Lowry John		Withers W B	
Lewis W J		Warren Benj	2
Means Mrs Thomas		Wells M J	
Means Dr Thos	3	West Erwin & Rogers	
Miller A B		Webb Mrs W L	
Miller James M		Wear R G	
Miller Miss S T		Winslow Calvin	
Moultrie Dr James		Welch W	
McMordie Frank		Young L L	
Myers R C			

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Asheville, Oct. 4, 1855.

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

(Male and Female.)

THE Fall and Winter Session of this Institution will open on Monday October 1st, under the charge of

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President; and JOHN H. CALFEE, Principal of the Female Department; and such Assistants as may be required.

Terms Per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$ 5 00
Preparatory "	10 00
Collegiate "	15 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

The location is healthy, the community intelligent and moral, the village pleasant, the facilities for instruction and accommodation ample.

Boarding, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., $1 to $1 50 per week.

In short, the advantages here afforded for a business or collegiate Education, are, we trust, such as to secure, as heretofore, a liberal and extended patronage.

For further information, address the President, or JOHN B. WOODFIN, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Burnsville, Sept. 13th, 1855. 8w

By Order of the County Court of Polk.

THE undersigned, Commissioners, are required to advertise the sale of the **LOTS** in the town of

COLUMBUS,

POLK COUNTY, in the Asheville News, Rutherford Eagle, Carolina Spartan, and Laurens Herald, to continue till the day of Sale, which is to take place in the *TOWN OF COLUMBUS*, on *Wednesday*, the **17th Day of October** next, and continue from day to day till all said LOTS are sold, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Commissioners.

Said LOTS will be sold upon a credit of one, two and three years. Notes and approved security will be required from the purchasers.

THIS TOWN is located in a beautiful vale, at the foot of Tryon, midway between the Mills Gap and Howard Gap roads. The location is immediately on the Cowper Ridge, directly on the line of survey of the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad. The situation is an elevated one, amid the finest mountain scenery in Western Carolina, dry, sandy soil, well watered, and embracing a combination of advantages, in point of climate, natural facilities, and products, seldom met with in our country. The SITE is level, with a gentle descent on either side, so as to render it altogether one of the most desirable and healthy situations which could have been selected. It is also surrounded by a great variety of most romantic situations and building spots, suited to the tastes of the wealthy low country gentlemen, who may desire to sojourn in this admirable summer climate, so entirely exempt from disease. A more enchanting and eligible situation for a Village location cannot be found within the whole range of the Alleghany, from Maine to Georgia.

The undersigned respectfully invite the public at large to come and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. MILLS,
J. L. WARD,
J. E. MILLER,
JOHN WALKER,
J. STARK SIMMS,
Commissioners.

Town of Columbus, Sept. 6, 1855—tds

☞Western Eagle please copy, and send bill to E. G. Foster, Chairman County Court of Polk.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been certified to me by R. P. Merrell, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to An Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to establish the County seat of Madison county," an election was duly held in said county, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said county seat at the place where Adolphus E Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the county seat of Madison county at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1855.

[L. S.]

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

BROKE JAIL,

AT Spartanburg C. H., on the morning of the 12th instant, and made their escape, the following persons, viz:

JOHN FISHER, a white man, awaiting trial for horse stealing, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high—swarthy complexion—badly clothed, wore a cap when last seen.

GEORGE, a negro man, 22 years old, 6 feet high, stout made—walks erect. He has large front teeth—regular set—large feet and hands—rather down look—color, black. Belongs to the South Carolina Manufacturing Company.

JOHN, a negro boy, about 14 years old, pretty well grown—copper color—full plump face—well built. Says he belongs to Mr. Noah, of Tennessee.

A handsome reward will be given for their arrest, or either of them, so that they may be secured.

A. WINGO, Coroner,
Acting as Sheriff.

Spartanburg, S. C., Sept. 20, 1855.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16, 1855. 6t.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Asheville Male Academy.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 3d of September, and continue five months. Pupils will be prepared for College, or the ordinary business of life.

Terms of Tuition per session of five months, from $8 to $15, according to studies. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. ☞From this rule there will be no departure.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session, when the classes are formed.

Board can be obtained in private families on reasonable terms.

Any one desirous of more particular information, will please address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

August 9, 1855. 311—6t.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story Verandah 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the Dining Room, where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

CITY HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Particular Notice.

Our Agent, Col. J. M. ISREAL, will visit the several counties of this Judicial Circuit, beginning at Cherokee on the first Monday in September. We hope all who are indebted to us will be ready to square up. We have incurred heavy obligations in carrying on our business, and money we MUST have—there is no alternative. We hope that ALL will settle up, and not force us to collect by law. Col. ISREAL is fully empowered to act for us.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

WHEAT MARKET. SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte, from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

June 28, 1855. 3m.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. DON WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1855.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.

Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

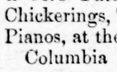
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments



NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

State of North Carolina.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

In Equity,

Superior Court of Equity Spring Term, '55.

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.

vs.

John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmermon and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman, Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening, and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmermon and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washington Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, first Monday in May, 1855

W. M. PUETT, C. M. E

July 5, 6t.

New Literary and Political Journal,

TO BE PUBLISHED

AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE undersigned, late Editor of *The South Carolinian* and *Columbia Banner*, proposes to publish, in the city of Columbia, a Literary, Political and News Journal, to be called

"THE EXAMINER,"

In making this announcement, I am aware that I propose to engage in an enterprise not free from difficulties; but these I will endeavor to provide against, by securing a Subscription List that will place the paper beyond the reach of failure. South Carolina can richly support, at her Capital, a leading Literary and Political Weekly Journal, and to her people I now issue this Prospectus feeling assured the enterprise will be sustained, and that they will support a Home Journal of the character of that now proposed. As a

LITERARY JOURNAL,

For the home circle, The Examiner will be conducted with a view to render it at least equal to any ever published at the South. The choicest selections of English and American Literature will be made for its columns, and a number of able Contributors will be secured. I will endeavor, in this department, to make it a journal worthy of the patronage and steady support of the people of this State and the South. As a

POLITICAL JOURNAL,

The Examiner will abide by the old land-marks of the State Rights Democracy. Independent of national parties it will take a stand as a faithful co-operator in the great work of maintaining Southern Rights and promoting Southern union. It will be the organ of no political party—the exponent of no political creed—which has not for one of its cardinal principles "the Equality of the South in the Union, or Independence out of it." This is no new faith, but one which South Carolina has long and earnestly contended for.

NEWS JOURNAL.

The Examiner will contain the latest News, Foreign and Domestic, received up to the hour of publication. It will give full and correct Market Reports and Prices Current. Our readers in the country may rely on strict attention being paid to this important feature of a newspaper. It will give full and accurate reports of the Proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress, and the acts and doings of the various political organizations. All news worth giving to its readers will be carefully culled for its columns.

SIZE AND STYLE.

The Examiner will be one of the largest Weekly Journals in the Southern States, printed with new and elegant type, on fine white paper, and issued in large quarto form of eight pages, containing *forty columns* of interesting reading matter. It will be the handsomest paper ever published in South Carolina.

I have thus given an outline of the principal features of the Examiner. Carolinians or the people of the South ought to need no further appeal, in view of the present aspect of political affairs, to induce them to sustain with vigor and efficiency their own Press and Literature.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.—The first year's payment will be required on the receipt of the first number of the paper, which will be issued so soon as I receive a sufficient number of subscribers to ensure its success. Send forward your names.

☞Postmasters who will be so kind as to forward me names of subscribers will confer a favor, and will receive a copy of the Examiner without charge. Address me at this place.

WM. B. JOHNSTON.

September 6, 1855.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

July 2.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the style of E. S. Moore, Dean & Co., has been dissolved. The public will please take notice.

E. S. MOORE, DEAN & Co.

Caldwell County, Sept. 21, 1855. 3t

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,

Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summe Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

NEW FIRM.

WILSON & BROWN have recently established themselves at the

Tailoring Business

In Asheville, and have just received a fine lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Of all kinds. Also, a variety of Cloths, Vestings and Cassimeres; all of which they will sell for cash as cheap as they can be had anywhere.

They will also attend with despatch to Cutting and Making, and all other matters pertaining to their business.

J. W. WILSON.
J. A. BROWN.

Asheville, July 12, 1855.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

MURDER!!!

$500 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Jailor.

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

BUGGY FOR SALE.

A first rate second hand Buggy, nearly as good as new, been in use but little over six months, can be bought cheap for cash, by applying at this Office.

Look Out for the Thief!

One Bacchus Pate borrowed a horse in Greene county, Tenn., a few days since, brought him to this place, and sold him to me, claiming him as his own property. I paid him a part of the purchase money, and gave him my note, with J. M. Israel as security, for Twenty Dollars, due the 1st of October. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it. They would do well also to watch the said Pate, as he may attempt to borrow or steal another horse. It is supposed he went in the direction of Cherokee county.

ALEX. PORTER.

Asheville, Sept. 5, 1855.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF

TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco, wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*

March 29, 1855.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.